

**INCIDENTS WITH FATAL END IN PLOVDIV DISTRICT OF
R. BULGARIA DURING THE PERIOD 2008 - 2017.**

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Abstract

An incident is an unwanted and unplanned event that occurs unexpectedly. Some of the incidents end in death.

The purpose of this Communication is to examine the identity of the victims of these incidents.

Material and method: 815 cases of fatal incidents occurred in the region. Plovdiv during the period 2008 - 2017. The autopsies were performed in the Department of Forensic Medicine of the University Hospital "St. Georgi" EAD, Plovdiv. The data from the forensic medical examinations were used to determine some of the social characteristics. The obtained results are statistically processed and presented graphically.

Results: It was found that 615 men ($79.88\% \pm 1.35\%$) and 164 women ($20.12\% \pm 1.35\%$) were injured. $32.52\% \pm 1.61\%$ of the victims lived in the city of Plovdiv, and $34.48\% \pm 1.60\%$ in the other cities of the district. Villagers were $29.20\% \pm 1.53\%$ of the victims. The most frequent victims of accidents are people of mature creative age (45-64 years) - $34.11\% \pm 1.59\%$.

The fatal accident is most often the result of falling from a height or height - $19.51\% \pm 1.33\%$; from poisoning with drugs, alcohol or drugs - $17.42\% \pm 1.27\%$; or from drowning $14.60\% \pm 1.19\%$. Less commonly, the causes of the accident are bandaging, trauma, burns, aspiration of gastric contents and others.

Key words: fatal accidents, sex, place of residence, age, causes.

The incident is something that occurs unexpectedly, without intent (2). It is an undesirable, unplanned event that could have been prevented if the circumstances that led to the accident had been taken into account. Some of the incidents have been fatal, but have not been sufficiently studied (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

The purpose of this Communication is to examine some of the social characteristics of victims with fatal accidents.

Material and method

The cases of fatal accidents in the region of Plovdiv have been studied for the period of 2008 - 2017. The autopsies were performed in the Department of Forensic Medicine of the University Hospital „St. Georgi“ EAD, Plovdiv. The data from the forensic medical examinations were used to determine some of the social characteristics. The obtained results are statistically processed and presented graphically (1).

Results

The victims of fatal accidents during the period 2008-2017 in the region of Plovdiv are 815. During the years of the study their number is unevenly distributed. The dynamics of incidents is broken, but with a tendency to decrease (see Fig. 1).

Among the victims were 651 men ($79.88\% \pm 2.75\%$) and 164 women ($20.12\% \pm 2.75\%$). This shows that the men affected are four times more than the women. The dynamics of fatal accidents in men and women over the years show some differences (see Fig. 2).

In both sexes the dynamics is fluctuating, with alternating peaks. Both curves started with their maximum value in 2008, but while for men there is a decline at the end of the period, for women in the last year there has been a serious increase.

In addition to the regional center of Plovdiv, there are many small towns and villages in the region with a declining population. Determining the place of residence of victims of fatal accidents showed that most of them live in the cities of the district (see Fig. 3).

The victims of fatal accidents, according to their participation in the labor process, are divided into four age groups: children and adolescents up to 18 years, young creative age from 19-44 years, mature creative age from 45 to 64 years and retirement age over 65 years. The distribution of victims in these age groups showed that people of mature creative age are most often victims of accidents. This happens less often with those at a young creative age, and pensioners are among the victims (see Fig. 4).

The causes of fatal accidents are numerous, but the most common of them are falls, poisoning, drowning, frostbite, burns, aspiration, injuries, electric shock and others (see Fig. 5).

Discussion of the results

The dynamics of fatal incidents confirmed their unpredictability, as the factors and circumstances that affect them are many and cannot always be avoided. The lower number of women killed in fatal accidents is probably due to the fact that women are more cowardly and cautious than men. They do not engage in risky and extreme endeavors, nor do they engage in hazardous occupations.

According to statistics, 75.7% of the population of Plovdiv district lives in cities and 24.3% - in villages. A comparison of these data with the place of residence of the victims shows that the rural population is more often a victim of accidents. This is probably related to the lifestyle of this part of the population.

Fatal accidents are an integral part of our lives. Disclosure of the perpetrators of accidents should increase the vigilance of the general public to secure some dangerous places.

Conclusions

1. The incidents with a fatal end in Plovdiv district show a tendency to decrease over the years.
2. Men of mature creative age are at increased risk of fatal accidents compared to women.
3. Villagers are more likely to be victims of fatal accidents.
4. The most common fatal accidents are falling, poisoning and drowning.

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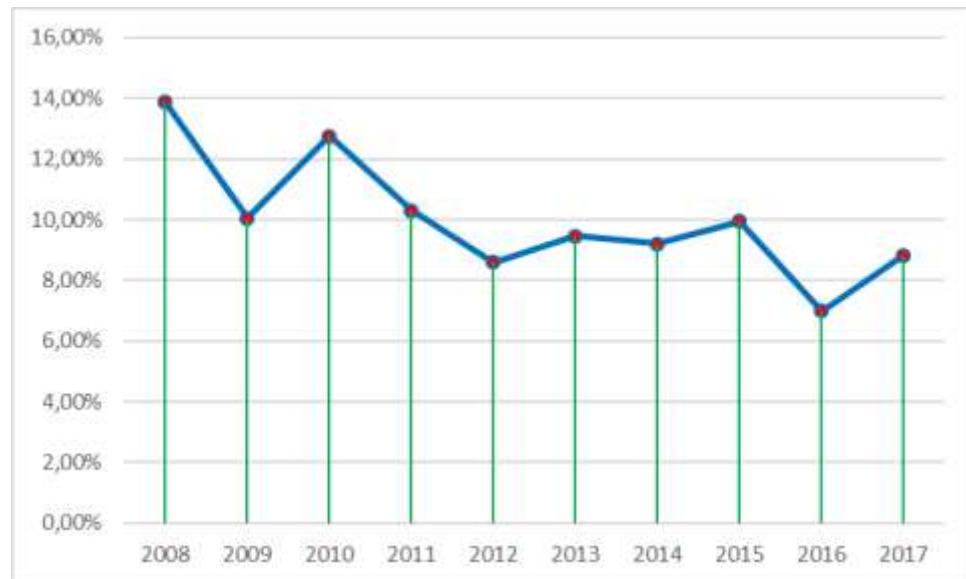
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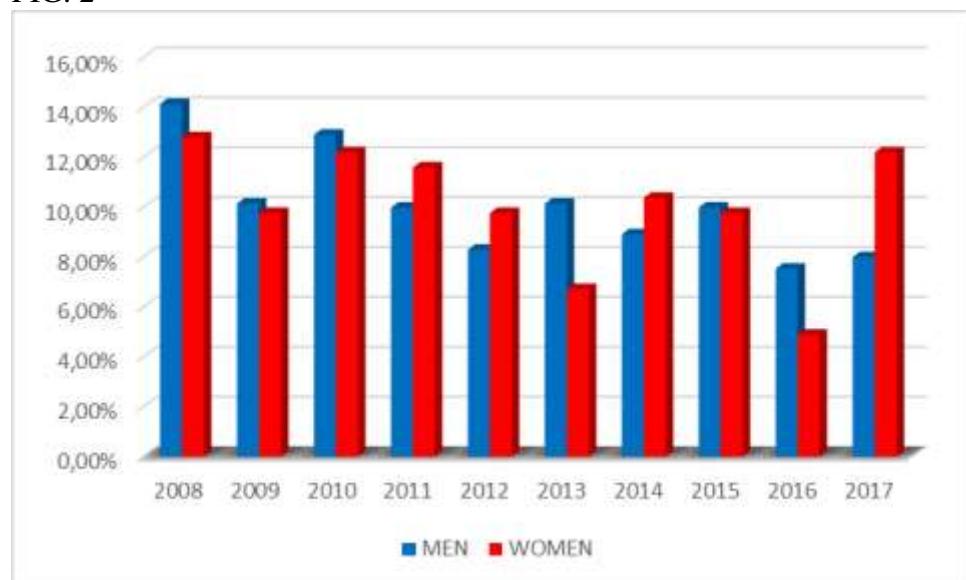
DYNAMICS OF INCIDENTS WITH FATAL ENDING

FIG. 1



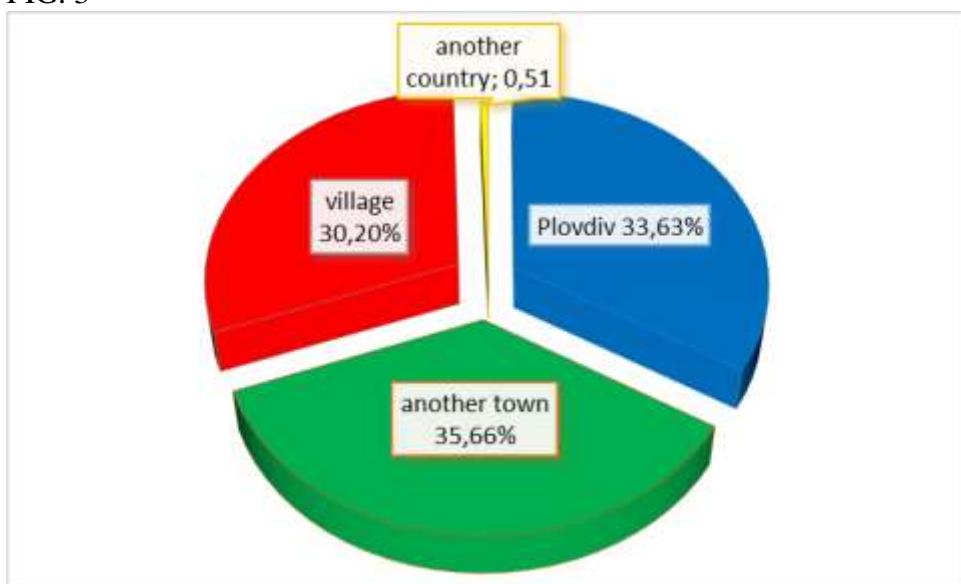
DYNAMICS OF INCIDENTS BY SEX OF VICTIMS

FIG. 2



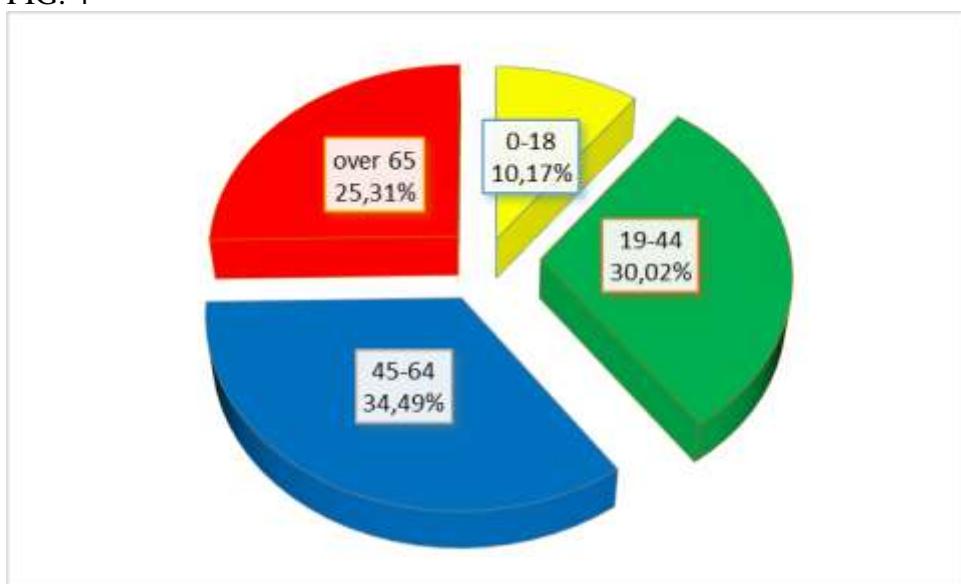
LOCATION OF VICTIMS OF FATAL ACCIDENTS

FIG. 3



DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS BY AGE

FIG. 4



TYPES OF INCIDENTS THAT CAUSED THE FATAL END OF THE VICTIMS

FIG. 5

